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NI BULLETIN



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PUBLICATION DEADLINE: The Friday *following* the first Wednesday of each month is the deadline for submitting material for the *following* month's issue of the *NI BULLETIN*.

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INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

July 1981 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by September 1, 1981, their membership will become effective on that date.

(MT = Mail Trader)

Membership numbers 1843 & 1844 were assigned to OIN transfers.

1845-MT Stephanie Comfort

1846 Michael A. Beck-Gifford, P. O. Box 8752, Ft. Collins, Colo. 80525

1847 Charles O. Sullivan, 11 Mizzentop Lane, Centerville, Mass. 02632

1848 Dale Seppa, 103 Sixth Avenue N., Virginia, Minn. 55792

1849-MT George Lill III, P. O. Box 3363, La Paz, Bolivia
(World Gold, India & Asia)

1850 J. Noble Landon, P. O. Box 22, Lancaster, Pa. 93534
(Spanish & Portuguese Speaking Countries)

1851-MT Mickey L. Wireman, 479 Brooklyn Blvd., Brightwaters, N. Y. 11718
(Gold Types. Br. Maundy, Mex. 9 Real, Neth. & Tibet)

1852-MT Jon Besante, 291 - 5th St., Jersey City, N. J. 07302
(New Jersey Colonial, Ancient Greek & Roman)

1853-MT James D. Fugate, 4583 19th Court S., Salem, Ore. 97302
(Dealer in World Currency)

Regular Memberships Converted to Life Memberships:

LM68 Brian G. Kestner, P. O. Box 664, Millbrae, Cal. 94030
(1408) (Ireland, Germany, Vatican)

LM69 Patrick D. Hogan, 614 S. Johnson St., Iowa City, Iowa 52240
(185) (Africa & Asia)

NEED RECRUITING MATERIALS? Drop a note to Dallas for membership applications and other recruiting materials to aid you in signing up friends who are not already members of NI.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is made below to those who have donated material

to the NI Library. With the exception of titles preceded by the letters "ne" (representing different editions of books already on the shelves) all other entries shown are new to our collection.

Dwight L. Musser

KELLER, DR. ARNOLD. *NOTGELD HANDBOOK* No. 1. Translations of Dr. Arnold Keller's Prefaces to *DAS DEUTSCHE NOTGELD KATALOG, KLEINGELDSCHNEINE 1916-1922*. Part I. - Verkehrsausgaben (Circulation Notes). Part II. - Serienschneine (Series Notes). Translated from the original German text by David Block and R. A. Darnell. Pub. 1981, 60pp, illus.

Christine Boczarska

ne DICKIE, GORDON/BOCZARSKA, CHRISTINE. *World Coins, A Market Analysis, December 31, 1980*. Pub. 1981, 343pp, not illus. Buying prices by world wide numismatic dealers.

II. In addition to the above the Library would also like to thank Rev. I. C. G. Campbell, Darrel J. Doll, Randolph Zander and Marvin Fraley for their donations of catalogs, magazines and other related numismatic material to our shelves.

III. The Library would also like to remind members that it is always in need of numismatic magazines and newspapers. We have complete sets of *WORLD COINS (Magazine)* and the *WHITMAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL*. Excepting for February 1962 our copies of the ANA's *THE NUMISMATIST* is complete from 1958 but we are in need of copies before that year. We need copies of the *NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK* before 1946 and after 1972. Excepting the above we will be happy to receive your old copies of any other magazine and numismatic newspaper that you have lying around and would like to dispose of. Remember - your figts are tax deductible (US residents).

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.
NI LIBRARIAN

COMING EVENTS:

JULY 15 - 18, 1981. INTERPAM '81. International Paper Money Congress and Exhibition. Toronto, Canada. (Bourse, Exhibits, Educational Program) FOR INFORMATION, write INTERPAM '81, P.O. Box 704, Station "B", Willowdale, Ontario, Canada M2K 2P9

JULY 24 - 26, 1981. CNA "International"Convention 1981. Toronto, Canada. For INFORMATION write: P.O. Box 865, Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto, Canada M5C 2K1

JULY 27 - AUGUST 2, 1981. ANA 90th Anniversary Convention. New Orleans Louisiana. General Chairman: Robert S. Eddy, 4120 Ithaca St. Metaire, LA 70002

FROM THE MAILBOX

Contributor comments on his articles and Bergman article

It was nice of (the editorial staff) to welcome me to NI. I have been a contributor to the old OIN *Journal* and have enjoyed the research necessary for this field. I strive for articles that entertain as well as inform such as Walter Bergman's excellent one in the April issue.

George Becht, NI #1651
Arlington, Virginia

New NI member disagrees with NI policy towards US numismatics ban

I received your reply to my letter a few months ago and although I am just a new member, I don't agree with your reply.

First of all, on U.S. coins, you say are prohibited by the By-Laws, and that because it is so well covered by the (U.S.) numismatic press, you have no need for it. By the same token, isn't it true that paper money or notgeld money are also covered by other numismatic press or societies? I feel that U.S. coins are also foreign coins to other countries, isn't that so?

Why not let the members themselves vote on whether or not to include U.S. coins in the *NI (BULLETIN)*. As a member I feel that I should have a voice in this matter of U.S. coins. I joined NI to learn about foreign coins, but all I see in almost all the issues of *NI (BULLETIN)* are paper money, notgeld notes, "new issues", book reviews. New issues are also so well covered by the numismatic press that I still feel you don't need it.

In the March 1981 issue you had seven pages just on book reviews, five pages on notgeld notes, (and) a few pages on ancient coins. What ever happened to modern foreign coins? I hardly see anything on modern coins.

I guess NI just isn't for me, so when my membership is up I don't think I'll renew it. I wonder if I'm the only one of the entire membership that feels this way.

Charles O. Tilley, NI #1615
La Puente, California

(Ed.: Regarding the last letter, we welcome comments from the membership. With regards to Mr. Tilley's comments on contents of our publication, unfortunately we have to print what our contributors send us. We do try to get as wide a variety of subject matter as possible with the material at hand. Let us hear from you either in agreement or disagreement with Mr. Tilley and we will be glad to publish your comments.)

Replies received to Clunan's letter in the April "Mailbox" section

In the April 1981 *NI BULLETIN* (p.121) R. S. Clunan II proposed that

members bring together information on "Coin Designers". We now have two replies to member Clunan's suggestion as follows:

Jack W. Hipkins (NI #912) encourages the project:

"I think R. S. Clunan II's idea in the April '81 *NI BULLETIN* about starting a file on coin designers with the intended purpose of publishing it at a later date is an excellent one and should be encouraged."

Randolph Zander (NI HLM) writes from his long experience:

"Fred, I saw the note of yours at the bottom of Clunan's proposal to work up some sort of compilation of mintmasters and die cutters. But, what he has in mind is exactly what Leonard Forrer did with his *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists* in 8 volumes, recently reprinted by Baldwin and van der Dussen. It costs a bundle (± \$600) but is THE standard work, at least up to about 1925. If anyone plans anything along these lines, it should be an update, i.e. material on people who have been active since the cut-off date of the Forrer work. One point: he does NOT treat mintmasters, only engravers, die cutters, &c."

(Art. Ed.: With due respect to Mr. Zander, I think what member Clunan was referring to is "coin designers", not "mintmasters and die cutters".)

Scott Semans to Address NI Gathering at the 1981 ANA Convention

Scott Semans will be the featured speaker at the NI Meeting at 10:00 A.M., Friday, July 31, 1981 in the Jasperwood Room of the New Orleans Hilton. Mr. Semans is well known for his expertise in world numismatics, especially in the area of Indian States and Oriental coinage.

Don't miss this chance to visit the Crescent City and to visit with your friends at the NI meeting and to enjoy the educational program.

DONATIONS REPORT: We wish to acknowledge the following donations received since the last report:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type of Donation</u>	<u>Preference of Use</u>
HÉBERT, R. J.	338 Coins (NVS)	NI Reference Collection
HULSE, G. G., Jr.	400 Coins (NVS)	NI Reference Collection
HASKELL, W. A.	94 Coins (NVS)	NI Reference Collection
YOUNG, Carl	83 Coins (\$285.70)	NI Reference Collection

(NVS = No Value Stated by donor)

PRISON DOES NOT STOP SOME COUNTERFEITERS. In Natal, South Africa, prisoners counterfeited that country's 50 cent coins in base metals. It is reported that authorities have recovered most bogus pieces.

Victorian Bun Head Pennies

by O. D. Cresswell, Belfast, No. Ireland, NI #560

In 1860 the copper pennies which had served as small change in the United Kingdom from the reign of George III were replaced by bronze coins. These being smaller in size and lighter in weight were more economic to manufacture and were destined to remain in use til decimalization. This was a major recoinage and was carried out by the Royal Mint in London, assisted by certain firms in Birmingham which supplied bronze blanks. It is sometimes claimed that the "Birmingham" blanks are identifiable on grounds of color, but since all the coins were struck in London in no way can any of these be considered as the products of Birmingham. In some later years the letter H below the date denotes coins struck at the Heaton Mint at Birmingham, and these will be considered in detail in another paragraph.

The obverse design, with minor variations, remained in use until 1895 when it was replaced by the Old Head or Veiled Head, there being no Jubilee Head on the bronze coinage. The reverse design, again with minor variations, remained in use for an even longer period. Indeed this reverse design on the penny appeared on the last pre-decimalization penny in 1967, and also on the Mint sports called "Farewell to L S D" issue of 1970.

During the period of thirty five years during which pennies with the obverse design of Victoria with her hair arranged in a bun were struck some *thirteen* dies were used. To enable these to be distinguished one from another I have appended a basic description with the Die Variations set out in tabular form.

OBVERSE DESIGN:



Slightly Enlarged

Wreathed bust of Victoria, draped in a mantle, faces left. The mantle is embroidered with a design of roses, thistles and shamrocks, symbolizing the three kingdoms which comprise the United Kingdom. At the back appears a small portion of the Garter with part of the legend of the Order of the Garter. Around the head appears the legend:

VICTORIA D : G : BRITT : REG : F:D :

Seaby Photo

DIE VARIETIES:

<u>DIE</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>BORDER</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>LEAVES</u>	<u>BERRIES</u>	<u>GARTER</u>	<u>LEGEND</u>	<u>TEETH</u>
1	1860	BEADS	L C WYON	15	4	HONI	SO	0
2	1860 1861 1862	TEETH	" clear of border	"	"	"	"	ca. 140
3	1860 1861	"	" touches border	"	"	"	"	"
4	1860 1861	"	I C WYON	"	"	"	"	"
5	1860 1861	"	No signature but recess at base of bust where it had been	"	"	"	"	"
6	1860, 61," 2,3,4,5,6, 7,8,9,1870, 1,2,3,4,4H		No signature no recess	16	4	HONI	SC	"
7	1874 1874H	"	"	17	6	"	"	"
8	1874,5 5H,6H, 7,8,9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	79, 80, & 1881	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	1881	"	"	15	4	HONI	S	"
11	1881, 1H, 2, 2H, & 1883	"	"	"	"	"	"	ca. 160
12	1881,2H 3,4,5,6, 7,8,9,90, 1,2,3,4,	"	"	"	"	"	"	ca. 140
13	1889	"	"	14	"	"	"	"

N O T E S:

The leaves and berries mentioned above appear as part of the wreath

around Victoria's brow. They are only distinguishable on coins which show little or no signs of circulation.

On Die 2 the IT of BRITT is misaligned. This also occurs on some, but not all, coins from Die 4.

On Die 7 there is a noticeable groove between the head and the bun.

On Die 9 the nostril is deeply engraved and even on well worn coins this can be readily seen.

On Die 10 the bust is smaller than on the earlier Dies. This is easily distinguishable by looking at the space between head and legend.

On Die 11 the nose has been remodelled and shows a decided hook.

On Dies 12 and 13 the nose is somewhat larger than normal.

From the dates listed it can be seen that the Die Variations are only to be found on coins bearing certain dates. The dates 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873 can only have *Obverse 6*. This can be regarded as the *normal Die* for the *early* Bun Head coins. The dates 1875, 1875H, 1876H, 1877 and 1878 can only be found with *Die 8*. This can be regarded as the *normal Die* for the *middle* years of the Bun Head issues. For the two dates 1881H and 1882 the *only* Obverse Die is *No. 11*, while for the years 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 the *only* die used is *No. 12*. This die is therefore the *normal* die for the *closing* years of the Bun Head coinage.

Problems arise with the coins dated 1860, 1861, 1862, 1874, 1874H, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1882H and 1889 and the notes below will help to explain any difficulties encountered.

- 1860 This date may be found struck with Dies 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Die 1, having a beaded border, is readily distinguishable and only occurs on coins dated 1860. Such coins must be considered the first bronze coins produced at the Mint. It must have proved an unserviceable Die and was soon replaced by the toothed border. Dies 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 all have toothed borders, as indeed do all dies except No. 1. The easiest method of distinguishing one from another is to examine the signature at the base of the bust. Die 2 has the signature well clear of the border while on Die 3 it almost touches the border. On Die 4 the initial L is shown as an I. On Die 5 the signature is missing but the recess at the base of the bust which held it still remains. On Die 6, as already mentioned, may be regarded as the successful Die as it was used from 1863 to 1873.
- 1861 In this year five Dies were in use, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The notes under 1860 apply to these.
- 1862 During this year only two dies were in use, Nos. 2 and 6. Those with signature are Die 2, while those lacking signature are from Die 6.
- 1874 Pennies dated 1874 can be from one of three Obverse dies, 6, 7, and 8. Variety 6 has 16 leaves in the wreath and the Garter Legend reads HONI SO. Dies 7 and 8 both have 17 leaves in the wreath and the O of SOIT of the Garter Legend has worn and ap-

pears as C. However if the bust is examined a groove will be seen between the head and the bun on coins struck from Die 7 while this is lacking on coins from Die 8. Even on coins which are well worn this groove is readily distinguishable.

- 1874H On coins struck at the Heaton Mint in Birmingham in 1874 and having the letter H below the date on the reverse two dies were used, Nos. 6 and 7. Die 6 has 16 leaves in the wreath while Die 7 has 17 leaves. However on worn specimens the presence of the groove between head and bun on Die 7 is more easily seen.
- 1879 Coins dated 1879 can be struck from Dies 8 or 9. The groove representing the nostril is deeply engraved on Die 9 and even on coins which have seen much circulation this can be seen.
- 1881 Coins dated 1881 are struck from no fewer than Four Obverse Dies, Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12. Die 9 has 17 leaves in the wreath and the Garter Legend reads HONI SO. The *other* three Dies have 15 leaves in the wreath and the Garter Legend reads HONI S. Die 11 has smaller teeth than any other variety and while it is difficult to count the teeth the smallness of the teeth on Die 11 is very readily discernible. The easiest way to distinguish between Die 10 and Die 12 is to examine the nose of Victoria. The bust on Die 10 is smaller than normally found and the nose in consequence is rather small, while that on Die 12 has a larger nose than normal.
- 1882H and 1883. Coins bearing these dates were struck from either Die 11 or 12. The distinguishing feature in this case is the number of teeth. Die 11 has a larger number of smaller teeth than are to be found on Die 12.
- 1889 On coins dated 1889 Dies 12 and 13 are to be found. Die 13 is a recut version of Die 12 and can be found only on coins bearing this date. The wreath on Die 13 has 14 leaves and is the only Die with this number of leaves. However on worn coins this will not be easily distinguished and a coin in almost mint condition will be needed if the two Dies 12 and 13 are to be separated.

REVERSE DESIGN:



A Helmeted figure of Brittania seated facing to the right. In her left hand is held a trident while her right hand rests on an oval shield bearing the Crosses of St George, St Andrew and St Patrick. Behind her is seen a lighthouse and in front is a sailing ship. The date is found in the exergue and the legend ONE PENNY is divided by the head and trident of Britannia.

Seaby Photo (slightly enlarged)

When we come to consider the various reverse dies used on the Bun Head pennies we are faced with a more complex situation than found with the obverse dies. Not only are there more varieties to be considered, *fifteen instead of thirteen*, but the points of difference are such that a reasonably well preserved coin is required to show them. We have the basic description of the Reverse (above) and now we consider how each die varies from this.

As I have said there are fifteen Reverse Dies and in designating them A to O I have followed the lead of Michael J. Freeman, whose book on *The Bronze Coinage of Great Britain*, even if inaccurately titled, is the best book on the subject. We will consider the first three Dies A, B and C separately as they all have beaded borders whereas the remaining twelve Dies have toothed borders. The most readily distinguishable point of difference in these three Dies A, B and C, is the way the *crosses* are shown on the shield.

DIE A -- Crosses shown by double raised lines

DIE B -- Crosses shown by triple incuse lines

DIE C -- A recut version of Die A with two minor differences:

(a) The raised lines are somewhat thinner.

(b) Britannia's thumb touches the cross of St George, whereas on Die A it does not quite reach the cross.

On worn coins these differences in the first three Dies are not easily seen. All three Dies, A, B and C are only to be found on coins dated 1860.

When the remaining twelve dies are considered they may most conveniently be divided into *three* groups according to the shield and dates.

DIES D - F -- Shield is Flat. Dated 1860 or 1861.

DIES G - M -- Shield is Convex. Dated 1861 to 1882H.

DIES N - O -- Shield is Flat. Dated 1881 to 1894.

To distinguish between the three Dies, D, E and F, it is necessary to look for the designer's initials.

DIE D - The initials, L C W, often misstruck appear on the rock below the lighthouse. Dated 1860 or 1861

DIE E - The initials appear, incuse, below the foot of Britannia. Only found on coins dated 1860.

DIE F - There are no designer's initials at all. Only found on coins dated 1861.

The *seven* Dies, G to M, which have a convex shield are more difficult to distinguish one from another and in the case of well worn coins it is often impossible. The most readily noticed distinctions are:

DIE G - The O of ONE is turned counterclockwise. This Die was in

use on coins bearing the dates: 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864,-
1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874,
1874H, 1875.

- DIE H - On coins struck from this die the teeth are smaller and more numerous, rather like Obverse 11. This Die was used in striking coins with the dates: 1874, 1874H, 1875, 1875H, and 1877.
- DIE I - The left hand of Britannia points midway between the crosses of St George and St Andrew on the shield. The only date struck with this Die is 1874H.
- DIE J - Britannia is rather larger than before and the space between the top of the helmet plume and the border is in consequence smaller. This die was used in striking coins dated 1875, 1875H, 1876H, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881.
- DIE K - This Die also shows a rather larger Britannia but the angle the helmet plume and Britannia's head is more acute. On badly worn coins this is not easily discernible. The only dates using this Die are 1876H and 1879. The gap between the dates is noticeable and it is quite possible that in the future the missing dates will turn up.
- DIE L - There is a small cluster of extra rocks behind the lighthouse. For this to be seen a coin in almost uncirculated condition is necessary. The only date when this Die was in use was 1880.
- DIE M - The crosses on the shield are heraldically colored. On a coin of EF or better condition this shows up beautifully. Coins dated 1881, 1881H and 1882H used this die.

The last two Dies, *N* and *O*, revert to a *flat* shield:

- DIE N - The teeth are more numerous, and also smaller, than usual. This Die is found on coins bearing the dates: 1881, 1882, 1882H, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93 and 94.
- DIE O - Teeth smaller and more numerous than on Die N. Since this Die is only known from certain very rare *Proof Pieces* dated 1882H it will hardly concern the average collector.

DIE LINKS:

With Thirteen Obverse Dies and Fifteen Reverse Dies in use a large number of Die Links is only to be expected and there are no fewer than 92 of them. The easiest way of approaching this topic is by date.

Of the thirty nine dates on Bun Head Pennies twenty four have but a *single* Die Link:

6 / G -- 1863, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73

8 / J -- 1878

11 / M - 1881H

11 / N - 1882

12 / N - 1884, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93 and 94

Seven Dates have *two* Die Links each:

1862 - 2 / G and 6 / G

1875H - 8 / H and 8 / J

1876H - 8 / J and 8 / K

1877 - 8 / H and 8 / J

1880 - 9 / J and 9 / L

1883 - 11 / N and 12 / N

1889 - 12 / N and 13 / N

Two dates appear with *three* Die Links each:

1875 - 8 / G, 8 / H and 8 / J

1879 - 8 / J, 9 / J and 9 / K

One date has *four* Die Links associated with it:

1882H - 11 / M, 11 / O, and 12 / M, 12 / N

Three dates have each *six* Die Links:

1874 - 6 / G and 6 / H, 7 / G and 7 / H, 8 / G and 8 / H

1874H - 6 / G, 6 / H, and 6 / I, also 7 / G, 7 / H and 7 / I

1881 - 9 / J, 9 / M, 10 / J, 11 / J, 11 / M and 12 / N

The date 1860, as is to be expected in the initial year of a coinage shows quite a lot of experimentation and consequently no fewer than *eleven* Die Links:

1860 - 1 / A, B, C, D. 2 / B, D. 3 / D, E. 4 / D. 5/D. 6/D.

The following year 1861 saw still further experimentation and *fifteen* Die Links are to be found on coins with this date:

1861 - 2 / D, F, G. 3 / D, F, G. 4 / D, F, G. 5 / D, F, G.
6 / D, F and G.

Having completed this simplified survey of the Bun Head Pennies of Victoria I think a few words about comparative rarity are needed. Both Freeman and Peck attempt to assess rarity but I have yet to meet a collector who agreed with either. But then they have never agreed among themselves. Every collector of some experience will have come across a situation where he finds several varieties shown as rare by the cataloguers whereas some common varieties or dates just never show up. The assessment of rarity without accurate knowledge of the number of coins struck is far from an exact science and I think in the case of the Bun Head pennies it is better to leave the dealers to play with rarity assessments and get on with the enjoyment of collecting and studying this very fascinating series.

CORRECTION -- CORRECTION -- CORRECTION -- CORRECTION -- CORRECTION

Unfortunately, a few errors crept into the finished text of Walter Bergamns' fine article "A RARITY OF THE 'EAST AFRICA' COINAGE" which appeared in the April 1981 issue of the *NI BULLETIN* (pp103-106). Please correct your copy as follows in order to make the article more accurate.

Fifth paragraph on page 103: "Zanzibar's basic coinage unit was the rupee. 192 PYSA (not PICE) made up one rupee..."

Third paragraph on page 103: The name of the German colony was DEUTSCHES OST AFRIKA. The last "S" of Deutsches was omitted.

Seventh paragraph on page 103: It should read "During the years 1906 (not 1900) to 1919..."

In the final paragraph on page 103 the word "momentarily" should read "monetarily". Also, "East Africa Currency Board" should read "East Africanu Currency Board".

In the caption under the photo on page 102, the name of the minter is incorrect. By this time HEATONS (used here) was called THE MINT BIRMINGHAM. Also, delete the words "50 Cent Piece" from the caption.

Apologies are made to the author and to our readers for these unfortunate errors.

Also, a slight correction in George Becht's article "The Dragon of Hung Hsien" (*NI BULLETIN*, May 1981, pp143-144) has been called to our attention by the author.

In the second paragraph on page 144 it should read: "Yuan struck coins in 1915 in three denominations - a One Yuan in silver, Ten Yuan in gold and Ten Cash in bronze (delete 'One and'). In the second sentence in this same paragraph, the word "Cash" should be changed to "Yuan".

Again, we apologize to the author and to our readers for any confusion caused by these errors.

The Editors.

UNITED STATES COINAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES

by John Zanders, NI #1634

Located about 1,000 miles east of Vietnam and 150 miles south of Taiwan (Formosa) are a group of 7,107 islands known as the Philippines, so named in honor of Philip II of Spain. The north-south extent of this island chain is some 1,100 miles. About 3,000 of these islands or islets are unnamed and only 730 are inhabited. The two largest islands, Luzon and Mindanao are home for over two-thirds of the nation's population.

The first settlers arrived in the islands from Malaysia and Indonesia about 3000 BC, bringing with them a rich Asiatic culture and their ancient traditions. Arab missionaries brought the Moslem religion to the southern islands in the 14th century. Magellan's landing or "discovery" of the islands in 1521 started a 377-year long Spanish rule which terminated in 1898 after the conclusion of the Spanish-American War. The American rule lasted from 1898 to 1946, at which time the Philippines became an independent Republic. Thus, the history of the Philippines can be divided into four major periods:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. 3000 BC - 1521 AD | Pre-Colonial period |
| 2. 1521 - 1898 | Spanish Colonial period |
| 3. 1898 - 1946 | American rule (Philippines as a U.S. territory) |
| 4. (a) 1946 - 1972 | Republican period |
| (b) 1972 -present | One-man rule under martial law |

It is during the last three periods that we encounter some interesting coinages. The first coins struck in the Philippines occurred in 1728. Prior to this date all manner of coin (mostly of the Spanish and Spanish-American realm) circulated in the islands. These came from Spain, Mexico, Peru, etc - some with special counterstamps which make them easily identifiable as coinage meant for use in the Spanish Philippines. Even after striking the first *Barillas* in 1728 (under King Philip V, 1700-1746), coins originating in other countries continued to circulate, both plain and counterstamped.

(Ed. Note: A more recent find mostly in riverbeds in many places in the Philippines are small gold lumps with a single ancient Tagalog letter. These are considered the oldest form of money in the Philippines, although still under study. They are also called *Barillas*.)

This brief discussion will confine itself to Philippine coinage under the United States administration. On May 1, 1898 the Spanish fleet contingent near Manila was defeated by the US Navy under the command of Admiral George S. Dewey. Later, that same year, on December 10th, the Philippines were purchased by the US from Spain for the sum of \$20 million in gold and thus became a US territory administered by a US appointed governor.

There had been considerable political unrest because most of the population desired independence from Spain. The fact that they became freed from Spain suited most Filipinos well. However, their new ties

to the United States was disagreeable to much of the population. There were many bitter conflicts which were gradually resolved,

In 1935, with the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act in 1934 the Philippines were granted Commonwealth status with complete self-government. On July 4, 1946, the US granted complete Independence to the Philippines.

Most of the coins of this period were struck in the United States, at the Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco mints. They were produced from 1903 to 1945. These coins are unique among coins of the world because they bear the names of two countries, with the word "FILIPINAS" on the obverse, and the legend "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" on



One Centavo, Large Eagle

the reverse. Are they US coins or Philippine coins?

The coinage is genuinely American because it carries not only our nation's name on the reverse, but also, the device of a spread-winged eagle atop a shield of stars and stripes!



One Centavo, Small Eagle

Only in 1937 were the devices altered to reflect the country's new status as a Commonwealth. Still, the new reverse devices maintain the unmistakable eagle, now atop a different shield which incorporates more Philippine national symbols (that is, the three stars in the shield).

This is the only coinage ever produced by the U.S. Mint for use by the United States exclusively outside the continental US, with a claim of our country's ownership on the reverse. These are US coins. They are among the last entries in *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (Red Book). It so happens that the very first coin shown in the same book also happens to be denominated in Spanish (Eight Reales).

If you saw only the obverses of these coins you would not guess that they were anything but Philippine coins. All obverse devices are uniquely Philippine in nature and the coins are denominated in Spanish as Centavos and Pesos. The only clue that they might not be entirely Philippine is given by the fact that the numerical values are in English! Thus, we have, Half Centavo, One Peso, etc. The coins were shipped directly to the islands and were not intended for use anywhere else. They were the official national coinage of the Philippines from 1903 to 1958.

Besides these coins, all other regular issue US coins circulated alongside the Philippine coinage. These two coin types were readily interchangeable with each other, and the people showed no particular preference for either. During most of this period the exchange rate was \$1 US to 2 Philippine Pesos. This was an arbitrary exchange rate and had nothing to do with metallic content.

In 1920 the Manila Mint was opened and began striking identical coins! This was the first time in history that any coin with the legend "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" was struck outside the continental United States. Surely now, these coins were a product of the Philippines, more than ever.

But the striking of these coins by our mainland mints did not entirely cease with the opening of the Mint at Manila. In 1944 the San Francisco mint struck 58 million "one centavos" pieces; the Philadelphia Mint produced over 21 million "five centavos" coins; and the Denver Mint struck 31.5 million "ten centavos", 28.5 million "twenty centavos" and over 19 million "fifty centavos" coins

Let us now take a look at the various denominations and their years of coinage.

The "Half Centavo" was produced from 1903 through 1908. Only 500 proofs were struck in each of the years 1905, 1906 and 1907. These 1,500 coins are very scarce. The Philadelphia Mint produced all those early Proof coins.

The "One Centavo" was minted in various years and mints between 1903 and 1944. There are five known major varieties (Basso 111, 111a thru 111c inclusive, and 112).

The "Five Centavos" were produced at the Philadelphia, San Francisco and Manila mints in various years and seven varieties between 1903 and 1945.

The "Ten Centavos" were struck in various years and in six known varieties between 1903 and 1945.

The "Twenty Centavos" were struck in various years and in six known varieties between 1903 and 1945.

The "Fifty Centavos" coins were produced irregularly between 1903 and 1945 in three known varieties.

And now, for the "king" of this coinage, the "crown" or Peso.

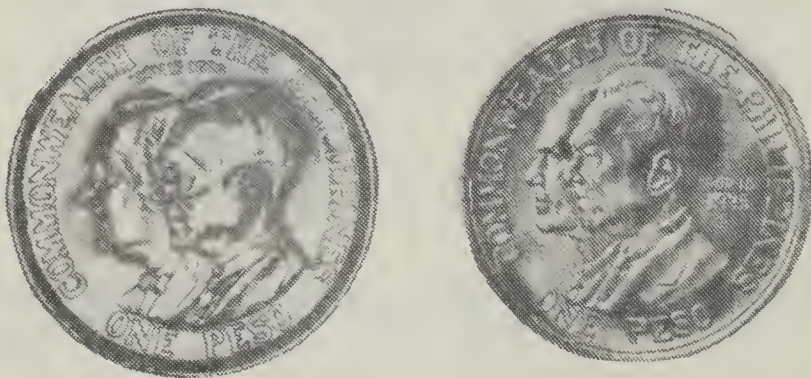


The Silver Peso

The beautiful Philippine silver Peso was struck at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints between 1903 and 1912. The 1908 P exists only in Proof condition, 500 struck, and it is extremely scarce.

The silver coins were minted in two finenesses or standards. Prior to 1907 the fineness of all silver coins was .900 fine silver. In 1907 the fineness of all minor silver coins was reduced to .750 while the "One Peso" was reduced to .800 fine. Also, the weight of the "One Peso" was reduced from 416 grains to 308.64 grains. Thus the "Peso" suffered a 34% reduction in silver content.

We might mention some other items of interest to the serious collector. The Woodrow Wilson medal was struck in 1920 to commemorate the Re-opening of the Manila mint, 2,200 of these medals being struck in silver and 3,700 in bronze.



The Roosevelt-Quezon and Murphy-Quezon Commems.

Then there are the commemorative coins issued in the Commonwealth period. The Roosevelt and Quezon Peso of 1936 had an issue of 10,000 pieces, while the Murphy and Quezon Fifty Centavos minted in the same year had a mintage of 20,000 pieces.

Now for a tragic note. Approximately 15 million Philippine silver

coins were dumped into the sea when it became apparent that the islands could no longer prevail against the onslaught of the Japanese and that they would have to surrender to them in 1942. The Japanese were not successful in retrieving this treasure from the sea.

Since the Liberation some 5 million coins have been recovered. However, the ravages of time and seawater have taken their toll. Most of the recovered coins are just not very nice in appearance. They are pitted and marred, and even after cleaning they often exhibit a most undesirable surface porosity.

The second tragedy occurred in late 1979 and early 1980, during the great "Silver Melt-Down". I personally witnessed thousands upon thousands of Philippines coins being shipped to the refiners. Many of these coins were in virtually uncirculated condition and must have come directly from the hands of collectors.

L. L. Allen, *A Catalog of Philippine Coins*, (Castle Coin Publications) Margate, Florida, 1973

Aldo P. Basso, *Coins, Medals and Tokens of the Philippines, 1728 - 1974*, (Bookman Printing House), Manila, 1975

Vreeland et al, *Area Handbook for the Philippines*, (U.S. Government Printing Office), Washington, D.C., 1977

R. S. Yeoman, *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, (Western Publishing Company), Racine, Wisconsin, 1980

GREATER HOUSTON COIN CLUB SHOW BOURSE TABLES ABOUT SOLD OUT

The Greater Houston Coin Club will conduct its "25th Annual Money Show" January 29th through 31st, 1982. As of May 21, 1981, 100 of the 120 bourse spaces were sold.

In 1981 this highly successful coin show began being held at the new Adam's Mark Hotel. These show facilities are among the best nationally. The great success of the 1981 "Money Show" has been attributed to the reorganization of the Greater Houston Coin Club and the election of new officers in 1980.

The twenty bourse spaces still available will be sold on a "first-come, first-served" basis. Address inquiries to: Mr. Melvin L. Neal, Bourse Chairman, 3026 Barberry, Houston, TX 77051.

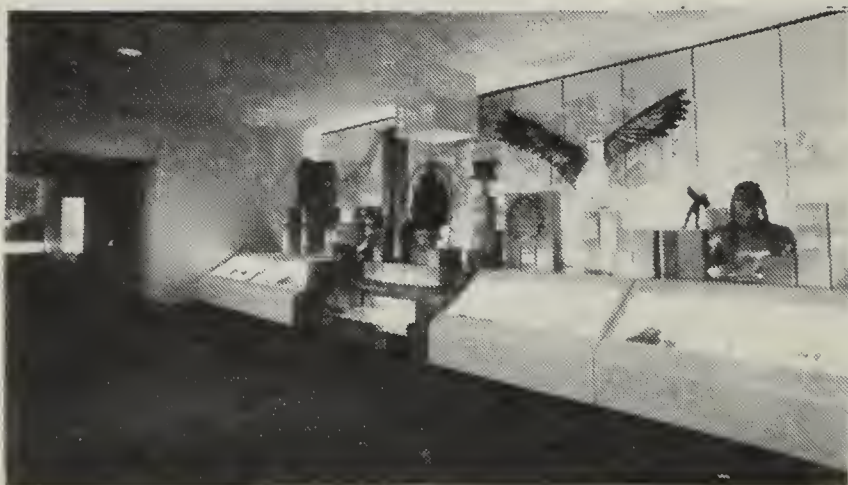
A major auction is being contemplated in combination with this three-day show. Both U.S. and world coins and currencies will be displayed for sale by numerous dealers from all parts of the United States and some foreign countries.

PRIMITIVE AND UNUSUAL MONEY IN THE BANK OF CANADA MUSEUM

by Paul Nadin-Davis, Ottawa, Canada, NI# 1823

If you plan on visiting Canada this year (perhaps for the CNA Convention or for INTERPAM'81), a numismatic must for your tour is the Bank of Canada's new National Currency Museum in Ottawa. Open from 10 AM to 5 PM on Tuesdays through Saturdays, and 1 PM to 5 PM on Sundays, the Museum is situated at the junction of Bank and Sparks Streets in the heart of downtown Ottawa, Ontario.

The new Museum is under the care and control of Mr. Hillel Kaslove, an internationally known expert in numismatics. Mr. Kaslove joined the Bank in 1973 from the American Numismatic Society, where he was associate curator of modern coins, and upon the retirement of Major Sheldon S. Carroll in mid 1980, took over as Curator of the National Currency Collection and the new museum. He was recently joined by Mr. Graham Esler, from London, Ontario, another well-known numismatist who is an active member of the Canadian Numismatic Association.



A panoramic view of one of the Primitive Money displays in the new Museum of the Bank of Canada.

Mere words could never express the grandeur or beauty of the Museum, but in this short description of the primitive and unusual money on display, I hope to give readers some feel for the enjoyment which I experienced on a recent tour of the museum.

The awe-inspiring entrance to the museum is, perhaps, the most significant architectural feature. The museum wing of the Bank of Canada Building is entered through glass doors, into an area known as the Garden Court, a tropical paradise 16 storeys high, and completely enclosed in glass.

Glancing between towering palm trees, one sees the largest Yap stone money known outside the Island of Yap, mounted in the center of the lake! This three-ton piece of limestone was used as money on Yap Island, one of the Carolines in the South Pacific. Yap stones range in size from 10 cm. to 3.5 meters in diameter, and were quarried on an

island 400 kilometers away. They were brought to Yap on a canoe or a raft. The hole in the center enabled the stone to be carried on a pole supported by several men to its destination on the island. This piece is likely to remain the largest outside the island, as export is now forbidden.

Entering the museum through its darkened glass entrance, one is confronted immediately with its display of unusual money, designed to shock visitors to the museum out of their preconceptions about the nature of money, and their expectations that they will see possibly uninteresting displays of only coins and banknotes.

The primitive money display, worldwide in scope, contains unusual items used as money, both rare and common, from areas as diverse as Oceania and Africa. One of the persistent features of the museum's collection is the unusual and imaginative way in which items are displayed. This is as true of the more modernistic parts of the museum as it is of the primitive money sections.

The African section, a rare visual delight, commences with a highly colorful string of glass trade beads from Mauritania. Although most pieces in the primitive money collection were in fact acquired in Canada, this piece was picked up at a Paris "flea market" by Special Numismatic advisor to the Bank of Canada, Sheldon Carroll. For Major Carroll, who has been employed by the Bank to build its currency collection since the early 1960s, the opening of the Museum represents the culmination of his distinguished and significant numismatic career. Says Major Carroll, "We at the Museum feel that the opening of the exhibits is a significant numismatic event for Canada, and also for the World."

Certainly, the visitor's conceptions about money must be shaken by the exhibits which follow the trade beads. A bracelet of elephant hair from Central Africa is followed by a display of various sizes of Kissi "pennies" from Liberia and Sierra Leone. These twisted iron rods, with flattened ends, were believed by the natives to have a "soul". If the rod were broken, the soul would escape and the rod would lose its monetary value.



A Katanga Cross from Zaïre

Again typical of the imaginative instinct of the museum's creators, an original Katanga Cross from the southern province of Katanga (now called Shaba) in the Congo (now Zaire), is displayed alongside a modern 5 Franc coin, 1961, also from Katanga. The Cross, an iron cross-shaped ingot with beautiful red hue, was one of the many shapes into which iron and brass ingots were cast for use as money.

In much of central Africa, copper and iron were almost as highly regarded as silver and gold, because they provided needed material for tools and weapons. Following on this theme, a selection of ceremonial knives, also from the Congo, and miniature spears from the French Cameroons, add impact to the display.

Extant throughout the collection are a number of so-called bride pieces, which were used for the ceremonial purchase of wives during wedding ceremonies. The first, appearing in the African section, is a ceremonial bell, again from the Congo. Later in the collection, the viewer discovers a cast miniature cannon, some 7 inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, of Portuguese design. This piece, again a bride piece, came to the museum from Brunei.

Also representing the ceremonial use of money, is a large bronze Moko drum from the Dutch East Indies, brought to the Museum by Peter Seaby of the famous London currency dealership of the same name. Perhaps a little less graceful is a large hunk of iron from the French Cameroons.

Again iron in various shapes could be used to purchase a wife or a male slave. The monetary value of such ingots was in their significance as a source of manufacture of tools and weapons.

Later in the collection, a significant assortment of European unusual money is shown. The European section is smaller than its forerunner-Africa, but nevertheless is enough to raise the eyebrows a few times.

Julius Caesar, writing in his journals, mentioned the use of iron bars as money when he visited Britain in the first century B.C. An original bar, from a hoard found in Dorset, in the south of England, is shown alongside an enormous $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch bronze Tripondius coin of a similar period in the history of ancient Rome. These suffice to show that large unwieldy pieces of money are not necessarily ancient in origin. The two pieces, to show that this phenomenon is not confined to ancient times, are contrasted with a 4-Daler coin, dated 1721, from Sweden. The interesting history of the Swedish pieces relates to the exhaustion of Sweden's supply of silver and gold, in a war effort. (For further details and prices of Swedish plate money, see the Catalog for the NASCA sale of December, 1980).

The Americas, as one would expect, are well represented. Cocoa beans commence the collection, alongside axe and hoe money from Mexico. While the latter are representative of the Aztec period, cocoa beans were used in Mexico and Central America by both the Mayan and Aztec empires. Reminiscent, but only slightly, of the Swedish plate money, is a magnificent shield-like copper from the Northwest Indian culture. Some coppers, the size of small blankets in themselves, were valued

by the Indians at several thousand trade blankets, or thousands of dollars. Indeed, one copper standing almost 4½ feet high, one of the prizes of the Museum collection, was valued at 7,500 trade blankets.



Focusing on "Beaver Economics" display of No. America

Reminiscent of the early Pioneer period, and to be displayed at length later in the collection, are various trade items representing the opening up of North America. The inevitable wampum beads and belt are present, as is a gold nugget from the Yukon gold rush. More unusual, although presumably more common, are hand-made iron nails, which took the place of money for many early Pioneers. Also displayed are dentalium shells from the North-West Coast, and a hand-made mother-of-pearl button.

I have already mentioned the articulation between the old and the new depicted in the alignment of an original Katanga Cross and the modern piece which uses the Cross as its central design. The experience is repeated in the display of a huge Tambua, or sperm whale's tooth. A modern Fijian 20-cent piece, depicting such a tooth, shows a piece almost identical to the one on display. One cannot help wondering if they are one and the same.

Oceanian cultures were obviously fond of the tooth as a medium of exchange. Among the exhibits representing this part of the southern hemisphere are a collection of shark's teeth necklace, and a number of other bone ornaments and sea-shells.

Finally, moving on to primitive money of Asia, one's eye is immediately caught by a magnificent pressed Tea brick from Mongolia. The use of Tea bricks as currency has continued until modern times; certainly at the time this particular piece was acquired, about 10 years ago, Tea bricks were still in use in Mongolia. An older piece from Siberia is obviously of greater vintage: the tea, being mixed with animal fat, has been com-

pressed into a small block and has suffered extensively from incursions of animals of the worm variety.



China Knife Money

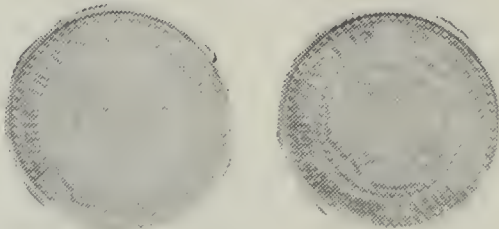
Cast silver pieces are well represented in the Chinese collection. Flower, leaf and bullet money from Siam sit alongside packsaddle money, silver Larin or fishhook money from the Persian Gulf, and Lat or canoe money from Siam. A piece with real history is a large piece of show money. This piece was used for many years as a doorstop in an Ottawa home, until someone suggested it might have some value. It was promptly brought along to the Museum, and snapped up for the collection.

To finish off this enchanting display of unusual money, of which I have mentioned only a fraction, something for the Ladies! A small silver bracelet, and a magnificent silver neck-ring, both from Siam, gracefully bring to a close the introduction to the history of money. In successive galleries, the entire story, and much, much more will be told.

The author wishes to thank Major Sheldon Carroll and Mrs. Ruth McQuade, of the Bank of Canada Museum, for their kind assistance in the preparation of materials for this article. Paul Nadin-Davis, who lives in Ottawa, will be delighted to meet members visiting the city this summer. He may be reached at Box 95, Ottawa, Canada K1N 8V1, Canada. (603) 235-1916.

INFORMATION, Please

Who issued this small, brassy bronze medal of Austria's Empress Maria Theresia in 1760? It is surprising that a minor metal commemorative medal was issued by an Empire 200 years ago. Any member know anything about it?



NEW ISSUES WITH ASSIGNED YEOMAN NUMBERS

(The catalog numbers assigned to new issue coin listings published here are supplied and copyrighted by Western Publishing Co., Inc., Whitman Coin Products, Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A. No further use of these numbers in any other publication is authorized.)

AUSTRIA

- * Y167 500 Schilling 1981, .640 Silver (36mm),
Centennial Birth of Anton Wildgans

BELIZE

- Y32 5 Cents 1981, Aluminum (20.19mm), FAO/World Food Day

GIBRALTAR

- Y9 1 Crown 1981, Cupro-Nickel (38.6mm), 175th Anniv. Death of Nelson. (Note: the previously announced silver version of this coin is renumbered to Y9a.)

HUNGARY

- * Y142 100 Forint 1981, Nickel (28mm), FAO/World Food Day
- * Y143 500 Forint 1981, .640 Silver (40mm), Centennial Birth of Bela Bartok

MALDIVE ISLANDS

- * Y22 20 Rufiyaa 1979, .925 Silver (38.61mm), International Year of the Child

PANAMA

- * Y68 20 Balboas 1981, .500 Silver (50mm), El Libertador

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

- * Y7 50 Dirham 1980, .925 Silver (40mm), IWY/UNICEF
(Note: The previously announced 750 Dirham for the same function is renumbered to Y8.)

WHAT DO I COMMEMORATE?

by Bill Thompson, NI #LM-22

Portugal, 1910 1 Escudo, Y-47

For over 150 years, one of the smallest of European countries (a little larger than Maine) was a major world power as an empire that stretched around the globe. After bankruptcy and revolutions, King Manuel II abdicated and the Republic of Portugal was born on October 5, 1910. Although not issued until 1914, this coin commemorates the birth of Liberty.



COIN THOUGHTS - II, *by David G. Briggs, NI #1444*

Coins reflect their times. They often embody the art, the commerce, the morals, and the motives of the men and the systems that produced them through all the triumphs and defeats of civilization. Taken in context, they are the unerring measure of their brief page in history.

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION

(Members desiring to borrow coins from the collection for research purposes, lecture use, non-competitive display, or any other reason, may do so by paying postage and insurance both directions).

Key to Listing: FINE or better for all Yeoman types. VERY GOOD or better for all Craig types. Underlined = UNCIRCULATED. C = Complete. C = Complete with at least one uncirculated type. CS (----) = Complete except those listed. Mints are not listed unless multiple mints for the particular year.

BRAZIL (Continued): Y76 - 1956; Y77 - 1956, 1961; Y78 - C; Y79 - C; Y80 - C; Y81 - C; Y82 - CX (1957, 1958); Y83 - 1960, 1961; Y84 - C; Y85 - C; Y86 - C; Y87 - C; Y87a - 1969; Y88 - C; Y88a - 1969; Y89 - C; Y89a - 1969; Y90 - C; Y90a - 1970; Y91 - C; Y91a - 1970; Y92a - 1970; Y94 - C; Y95 - C; Y97 - C.

BRITISH CARRIBEAN TERRITORIES: Y1 - C; Y2 - CX (1957, 1959, 1963); Y3 - 1955, 1957, 1965; Y4 - 1955, 1964, 1965; Y5 - CX (1962, 1964); Y6 - 1955, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1965; Y7 - 1955.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA: Y1 - 1908; Y2 - 1908; Y7 - 1928, 1931; Y9 - 1935, 1936; Y18 - 1936; Y19 - 1936, 1936KN; Y20 - 1936KN; Y22 - 1941, 1946KN; Y23 - 1942, 1947H; Y24 - 1937H, 1940, 1940H, 1942, 1943H, 1944, 1945, 1945KN, 1947H; Y25 - 1938KN, 1940H, 1940KN, 1947H; Y26 - 1938, 1946; Y27 - 1939, 1946; Y28 - 1938H, 1938KN, 1946KN; Y30 - 1949KN; Y31a - 1952H, 1952KN; Y33 - 1951, 1952H.

BRITISH WEST INDIES: C1 - 1822; C2 - 1822; C3 - 1822.

BRUNEI: Y1 - C; Y2 - C; Y3 - C; Y4 - C; Y5 - C; Y6 - C.

BULGARIA: Y17 - 1912; Y18 - 1913; Y19 - 1913; Y24 - C; Y26 - C; Y28 - 1913; Y33 - C; Y34 - C; Y35a - C; Y36 - C; Y37 - C; Y37b - C; Y38 - C; Y40 - C; Y41 - C; Y42 - C; Y43 - C; Y44 - C; Y45 - 1937; Y46 - C; Y47 - C; Y48 - C; Y49 - C; YA49 - 1954; Y50 - C; Y51 - C; Y52 - C; Y53 - C; Y54 - C; Y55 - C; Y56 - C; Y57 - C; Y58 - C.

BURMA: Y13 - C; Y14 - 1949; Y15 - CX (1950); Y17 - 1969; Y18 - CX (1966); Y19 - 1956, 1961, 1962; Y20 - 1962, 1963; Y21 - 1952, 1956, 1959; Y22 - 1956, 1962; Y23 - 1953.

BURUNDI: Y1 - 1965; YA2 - 1970; Y2 - 1968; Y3 - 1968.

CAMEROUN: Y1 - 1962; Y3 - 1924; Y7 - C; Y8 - C; Y9 - C; Y13 - C; Y14 - 1966.

CANADA: C4 - C; C5 - C; C6 - C; C13 - CX (1845); C14 - C; C15 - C; C16 - C; C17 - CX (1854 Crosslet 4); C18 - CX (1850 dot, 1854 crosslet 4); Y1 - 1859; Y2 - 1870 Flat Rim, 1880H, 1882H, 1885, 1888, 1889, 1890H, 1891, 1893, 1898, 1899; Y3 - 1891 22 leaves; Y5 - CX (1891 SD L & S leaves, 1895); Y8 - 1900; Y10 - CX (1907H); Y11 - 1903, 1906, 1907, 1910; Y12 - 1902, 1907, 1910; Y13 - 1906, 1910; Y15a - C; Y15 - C; Y16 - CX (1925, 1926); Y17a - C; Y17 - CX (1916, 1921); Y18a - C; Y18 - 1913 small leaves, 1914, 1916, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1929, 1931, 1936; Y19a - C; Y19 - 1912, 1917, 1919, 1928, 1929, 1930; Y20 - 1918; Y21 - CX (1926 far 6); Y26 - C; Y27 - C; Y28 - C; Y28a - CX (1946, 1947 dot); Y29 - C; Y29a - C; Y30 - C; Y31 - CX (1946, 1947 dot); Y32 - CX (1938, 1939, 1946 hoof, 1947ML both var.); Y34 - C; Y35 - C.

(Continued next month)

BOOK REVIEWS

DERZHAWNI HROSHI UKRAYINY 1917-1920 ROKIW (*Currency of the Ukraine 1917-1920*), by Mykola Hnatyshak, Cleveland, Ohio, 1974. 356pp, paper back, 6" x 9-1/4". Text in Ukrainian, with English and German summaries; including a 20-page "Specialized Catalog of Paper Money of the Ukraine 1917-1920", by Stepan Kikta. Text in Ukrainian, English and German. The whole volume was edited and supplemented by Stepan Kikta after the death of Mykola Hnatyshak in 1973. Printed in a limited edition of 1,000 copies, and profusely illustrated within the text.

This is the most definitive work yet published on the paper money of Independent Ukraine. All notes are illustrated front and back, including varieties, forgeries, errors, White Russian reprints, communist reprints, essays, and proofs by artists and printers. The Ukrainian texts accompanying each illustration describes the sizes, colors, printers, places where printed, the artist's name, watermark, the name of the persons who signed the notes, the dates that the notes were printed and released into circulation, and series number varieties.

Other sections of the book describe and illustrate the various watermarks which occur on the notes, the quantities of notes authorized and printed, various printing methods, and all types of foreign currency which circulated in the Ukraine, including German occupation, Austrian Imperial, Polish, Slovakian, and current Russian, as well as those of the White Russian Armies 1918-1919. All these are illustrated, together with some local city and private issues of paper money, and Makhno Partisan overprints on White Russian Army notes issued by General Denikin in 1919.

This volume includes not only paper money, but a political and economical history of the Ukraine, covering Ukrainian Government documents relating to currency, state finances, the complete budget for 1918, foreign exchange rates, pre-decimal weight systems, and monetary reforms.

There are also separate chapters on other fiscal documents, including revenue stamps, postage stamps, postage stamps used as currency, postal stationary, bonds and shares, coats of arms, badges, military and civil orders and decorations. All are illustrated and described in detail. The postage stamps include those of Independent Ukraine, Imperial Russian and Austrian stamps with various Ukrainian overprints, Ukrainian Regional issues printed in the Ukraine and Austria for Western Ukraine, Transcarpathian Ukraine, and Czechoslovak and Hungarian stamps issued for Carpathian Ukraine. These are all illustrated in several pages, and include essays, proofs, and unissued stamps. The postal stationary includes covers issued during the period 1917-1920, and covers and adhesive labels issued by Ukrainians in exile from the 1950's to the present in the U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain, and West Germany. These are all described and illustrated throughout the volume.

The bonds include Russian Provisional Government with Ukraine overprints, Ukraine Government with coupons, and certain ones issued in the U.S.A.

Complete biographies and photographs are provided for the designers of Ukrainian paper money, stamps, bonds, and other documents; and the members of the Ukraine Independent Government; and persons who signed the notes.

The volume ends with a comprehensive bibliography in five pages which covers Ukrainian paper money, stamps, history, economics in works written in Ukrainian, Russian, English and German. Both main sections of the book are well indexed in Ukrainian and English, and a historical map of the Ukraine is provided at the front of the book.

There are not many specialized catalogs which include the whole range of paper money, postage stamps, revenue stamps, bonds, postal stationery, and other fiscal documents; and political and economical histories of a country in one volume in great detail and profusely illustrated. It is unfortunate that catalogs for other countries do not include these complete details which are all interrelated and should be researched as a whole.

The volume is available from John G. Humphris, P. O. Box 34, Sidney, Ohio 45365, price \$15.00 including postage and packing for the U.S.A. and Canada. Other countries will be charged actual postage. Less than 50 books are available after the seven years since this book was published

Reviewed by John G. Humphris, NLG

LE MONETE DEI PAPI E DEGLI STATI PONTIFICI, by Francesco Muntoni, set of 4 volumes, 450 copies printed by P. & P. Santamaria, Rome 1973 (plus supplement until 1976). Format cm. 30,5 x 21,5; bound in imitation leather with gold-lettering on front and back. XLVIII + 1183 pages containing 224 + 24 plates. Available from Gerhard W. Gohlke, 567 Avenue Road, Apt. 204, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4V 2K1. Price on request.

This work, which for the first time groups all the coins minted by Popes, Antipopes and other authorities in the Church possessions (both in Italy and France) brings up to date the actual knowledge on the coinage of the Papal States, and their metrology and classification. Therefore, one is able to eliminate errors and doubts which may be found in the works published to date.

This work, which is the result of researches and verifications personally directed by the author upon documents and collections both public and private (which, among other things, have led to the discovery of 367 unpublished specimens) will be extremely useful to numismatists and collectors alike. Its usefulness is mainly due to the critical notes which explain all the modifications brought to what has been generally known until now, to the classification of coins based upon the types of each denomination (omitting the small varieties of legend) to their descriptions synthetic but precise and of easy control and, above all, to the illustration of all types (6945 with 2790 varieties), with the exception of few specimens whose bad state of preservation has not permitted a direct photographic reproduction.

Numerous tables concerning the metrology, the evolution of denominations, the issues of diverse mints, the coats of arms, the mint-masters and their marks, the engravers and the legends, provide the reader with all the necessary information, supported by documents for the identification of the pieces as well as that of the personages and the events there recorded. The work is accompanied by a comprehensive index for easier reference.

The work consists of four volumes and it is subdivided as follows:

- Volume I: Coins of the Popes, from Pope Adrian I to the Vacant See, 1559 (772-1559).
- Volume II: Coins of the Popes, from Pope Pius IV to the Vacant See, 1676 (1559-1676).
- Volume III: Coins of the Popes, from Pope Innocent XI to the Vacant See, 1759 (1676-1759).
- Volume IV: Coins of the Popes, from Pope Clement XIII to Pope Paul VI (1759-1970) - Coins of the Antipopes - Anonymous coins - Coins of the Senate of Rome - Coins issued during Military Occupations, Invasions and Rebellions.

Review by the Publisher.

THE COINS AND BANKNOTES OF BURMA, by M. Robinson and L. A. Shaw. 160pp, plus 14 plates: including some 300 coin photographs in the text, 2 maps and tables of Burmese script. Thread sewn with soft card covers. Published by the authors: c/o Lancashire and Cheshire Numismatic Society, Friends Meeting House, 6 Mount Street, Manchester 2, England. Price £10 - 50 + .75 postage and packing.

The two authors of this book have brought together much material not previously generally available and from it they have synthesised a convincing picture of Burmese currency from its commencement around AD200, down to the present day. Their personal knowledge of Burma, its people and its language has given the authors a feeling for their subject that is manifest by their ability to present a complex subject in a manner which reads simply and is clearly presented.

The 18 chapters in the book are introduced by two useful maps and commence with a concise summary of Burmese script, dating and weight systems. The third chapter is concerned with the various forms of "symbolic" silver currency used in the kingdoms of the Pyu and the Mon peoples, and that struck by the Candara kings of Arakan, during the first millenium AD. Following concise introductions to the various series the coins themselves are catalogued in a manner that is easy to follow. In each case the entry includes a description of the coin design together with the weights of individual specimens and reference to the present location of the coins cited. The great majority of coin types are illustrated alongside the description. With these early series where relatively little evidence exists on which to base a historical picture and deduction enjoys a more prominent place the authors display a mastery of their sources. They deal

with the majority of main coin types, but do not differentiate minor varieties. Inevitably, with the material available to anyone studying this early period, it should cause no surprise that their reconstruction differs in certain respects from views published by other authors; including the present reviewer. But on most such points the conclusions of Robinson and Shaw are just as valid as the views expressed by other scholars.

The same general format is followed throughout the remaining chapters of the book: historical introduction, description of coins, photographs alongside. In the case of more modern coinage the inscriptions are rendered thrice: in Burmese script, in western transliteration and in English translation. Standard contemporary Burmese character forms are used in the text, rather than the exact character forms observed on the coins. Banknotes are likewise considered in their historical context and they are catalogued alongside related coinage. But banknotes are illustrated, mainly in colour, in a series of 14 plates at the end of the book. The text ends with an appendix of valuations and a list of over 100 references to published works.

This is a book that can be recommended to a wide spectrum of readers since it caters equally for those already knowledgeable and for the uninitiated reader who would like to learn something of Burma's history and currency.

Reviewed by M. B. Mitchiner

(This review has been reprinted from a review published in *The Oriental Numismatic Society Newsletter*, February 1981.)

THE CHARLTON STANDARD CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN COINS. 32nd (Summer 1981) Edition (released May 5, 1981). 240pp, soft cover, 5-1/4" x 8" glossy paper. Published by The Charlton Press, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5V 1Z9. \$3.50, plus .50¢ postage and handling

New to this edition is a complete glossary of the most commonly used numismatic terms and a revised format which promises to make the catalogue even easier to use. Topic headings are now listed at the top of each page and the number of pages has been decreased while maintaining the same information.

The catalogue lists and evaluates, to reflect current market trends, all coins issued by Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island from 1858 to the present, as well as the coinages used during the French and British regimes. Local pre-decimal issues, including the New Brunswick 1854 coinage, the Nova Scotia 1856 coinage, the Prince Edward Island Holey Dollar and plug coinage of 1813 are also catalogued. Mintage figures are given and the major die varieties are listed, illustrated and valued. Valuations are presented for up to 7 conditions of preservation according to the official grading system of the American Numismatic Association from G-4 through MS-60. For each type coin there is a clear photograph of both sides, a brief text with data relevant to the type coins, the name of the designer and modeller, the metallic compositions, diameter,

weight, edge type and die axis in the coinage arrangement.

Separate sections describe, list and evaluate collectors' coins including: proof-like and specimen silver dollars 1935-1981, proof-like and specimen nickel dollars 1968-1981, cased .500 fine silver dollars 1971-1981, Olympic \$5.00 and \$10.00 coins 1973-1976, gold 20 dollar coins 1967, gold 100 dollar coins 1976-1981, \$50.00 maple leaf bullion coins 1979-1981, specimen cases and sets 1858-1952, proof-like and specimen sets 1953-1970, and collectors' coin sets 1971-1981. A number of the presentation cases are illustrated.

An illustrated listing, with text, of patterns, trial pieces, and official concoctions and also of test tokens appears near the end of the catalogue.

The catalogue begins with an excellent photo-grading guide with descriptions and photographs to illustrate each grade, according to the A.N.A. grading system, showing the obverse side of the Canadian 50 cent coin from Queen Victoria through Queen Elizabeth II. Short sections on the manufacture of Canadian coins; mints, mint marks and other letters; and other subjects are also covered in the introductory text.

Four tables listing: the gold content of Canadian gold coins; the bullion value of Canadian gold coins (compiled from \$400 to \$1,000 troy ounce, in increments of \$50 Canadian); silver content of Canadian coins; and bullion value of Canadian silver coins (compiled from \$10 to \$70 ounce in increments of \$5 Canadian) are appendices that will be of great use in these days of high precious metal prices.

This catalogue is the standard reference on Canadian coins. It is published bi-annually with a Winter and a Summer edition. The previous edition (31st) was published last November.

Reviewed by Jerome H. Remick

WHAT DO I COMMEMORATE?

by Bill Thompson, NI #LM-22

Mexico, Dos Peso 1921, KM-462

This beautiful "Angel of Liberty" on the silver two Peso and the gold fifty Peso coins of 1921 were issued by the United States of Mexico. On September 16, 1810, at 5 AM, the patriot priest, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, voiced his cry of liberty; "Viva Mexico, viva Independence, viva the Virgin of Guadalupe!". This struggle was continued by yet another priest, Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon, who gave direction to their efforts. When the eleven year war for independence ended in 1821, the freedom was won by Augustin de Iturbide. These coins commemorate the 100th anniversary of Mexican independence.



MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

Pierre M. Pariat, Riant-Mont 27, 1004 Lausanne, Switzerland: Let me know your collecting topics. I have a large number of MEDALS, all subjects. Please write.

Norman J. Cochrane, 100 Westwood Dr., Tullahoma, TN 37388: WANTED TO BUY - Netherlands Ducaton (Silver Rider) or Rijksdaalder (Silver Ducat - Knight Standing), any province, with one or more chopmarks. Please write. My coins are in a bank vault - not at my home.

Julius A. Lashley Vallet, Postbox 1045, DK-1007 Copenhagen k, Denmark: NEEDED: Spink's *Numismatic Circular*. Unbound volumes for the following years: 1940-1975. Single issues: 1960, nos. 10 & 11; 1961, no. 2; 1963, no. 11; 1966, no. 10; 1968, no. 12; 1971, no. 1; 1974, no. 7/8; 1978, nos. 3-5 & 1979, no. 12. NEEDED: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*. Unbound or red-bound volumes for the following years: 1947, 1949-51, 1955-63, 1972-1977. DOES ANYONE have any uncommon Numismatic Bibliography for disposal? I am searching for those by C. E. Bosch, M. Bernhart, E. Halil, L. A. Mayer, A. Anzani, G. Probszt, G. Velkov & V. Velkov, J. T. Medina, J. F. A. Burns, M. Garcia, R. Gupieniec, J. Kalus, H. A. I. Goonetilleke and many others.

William Noyes, Box 428, Monument Beach, Mass. 02553: Collector urgently needs the following type coins to complete the countries. All must be choice UNC-BU with full lustre (copper should be 80% red or better; natural toning on silver is a plus). ALBANIA - Y17; BELGIUM - Y10, 14, 25a, 29, 30, 38, 39, 42, 43, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55a; BULGARIA - Y1, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 13a, 14a, 24, 26, 32, 33, 37, 39, 40, 42, 34a, 35a, 36a, 37a, A45, 43a; DENMARK - Y38, 39, 49a, 50a, 51, 52, 53, 53a; ESTONIA - Y5, 5a, 6a, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13; FINLAND - Y16, 17, 18, 20, 25a, 25b, 26b, 28, 28a, 30, 33, 34, 34b, 36; GERMANY - A18, B18, C18, 83, 84, 98; IRAQ - Y1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 14; LITHUANIA - Y10, 11; LUXEMBOURG - Y1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 16, 17, 18, 24, 26a, 27; MONTENEGRO - Y1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 16; ROMANIA - Y6, 8, 14, 15, 16, 19, 26, 27, 33, 59, 62, 63, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 92a, 93a, 94, 95; SERBIA - Y3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 4a, 5a, 6a, 13, 23, 24; YUGOSLAVIA - Y2, 17. Please write to let me know what you have and asking price - will answer all letters by return mail. Thank you.

LTC Joseph E. Boling, P. O. Box 16188, Indianapolis, IN 46216: Serial numbers and reports needed. Recently the first piece of Central Reserve Bank of China one-yuan green with a control overprint other than "hsing" was reported. Upon comparison, it was found that the new piece (with overprint "i" or "yi") was from the same serial block (XD-H) as an already known "hsing" piece (illustrated in Schwan/Boling, S/B #128b). Another known "hsing" piece is from block BF-H. We now need to find out what blocks are known and see if there are other control overprints not reported. Please send reports of any overprints (if you cannot transliterate it, draw it please) and the corresponding serial block to the above address.

Editor: OIN transfers not acquainted with this page are advise all types of notices are accepted, except no "FOR SALE" are accepted. Research notices are given priority in times when page is filled out.